

ing town in King county, that point being chosen for its isolation and the fact that the miners at present are not working.

## SEATTLE AGENTS ACT TO END RED MENACE

Radical Newspaper Plant Again Is Seized.

By the Associated Press.  
SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 14.—Renewed activity by both factions to-day marked the fight in the Northwest of Government agents against the I. W. W. organization. The establishment of the Seattle Union Record was the second time in twenty-four hours. The plant was seized this afternoon by John M. Boyle, United States Marshal, and publication stopped. Boyle said to-day, "My office," said Boyle late to-day, "received instructions to seize the entire plant and keep possession of it indefinitely."

R. A. Ault, editor of the Record, and two members of the paper's board of directors are at liberty under bonds on charge of violating the espionage act.

"The Government probably thought it best to hold the entire plant," Boyle said. "The case against its editors and directors is disposed of," Boyle added.

Prosecuting Attorney Asken of Tacoma announced late to-day his intention of proceeding immediately against sixty-six alleged members of the I. W. W. held there on charges of criminal syndicalism.

Advices received at Aberdeen, Wash., said I. W. W. were responsible for the raiding of the plant of a large community flag flying on a hall above Chehalis to-day.

Gov. L. F. Hart reiterated to-day his announcement that all members of the I. W. W. in Washington must go. He issued a statement in part as follows: "The death of these young men at Centralia can only be avenged by the successful prosecution of those in any way connected with the commission of this atrocious crime, and to this end the State pledges its every agency and all its power and resources to the local authorities in the arrest and prosecution of said criminals."

"That the fair name of Washington may not be further sullied, that this State may be a safe place for all its abiding people, that our Government may not be weakened by a cancerous growth fostered and nourished and permitted here, I admonish and request all to whom this is addressed to stamp out Bolshevism, I. W. W. and all other seditious doctrines."

## LOYAL WORKERS OUST REDS IN BALTIMORE

Form Vigilante Band of Own in Shipyard.

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Loyal employees of the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company took a hand at a "boring from within" on the Reds in their ranks to-day, with the result that leaders of the workmen feel sure that any so-called radical leaders will be absent after to-morrow—which is pay day.

After a Red circular urging the workers to rise and take possession of the plant for themselves had been found, the plant superintendents at the noon hours to-day called the workmen together and laid the situation before them. The men pledged outside to rid the plant of Reds without outside aid, and in the next few hours the vigilantes had rounded up all the Red propaganda literature which had been circulated among their fellows.

The circular, headed "your shop," bore this inscription:

"This is propaganda leaflet No. 3, issued by the Communist party of America, 1219 Blue Island avenue, Chicago."

Quantities of the inflammatory document were turned into company headquarters and destroyed, and heads of the workmen's committees informed the management that they would endeavor to have their ranks cleared of Reds when the whistle blow for to-morrow's closing.

## RADICALS TUTORING PUPILS IN CHICAGO

Two in School Refuse to 'Face the East' for War's Dead.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Dr. Charles E. Chadey, superintendent of the public schools to-day that he would "go any length to purge the school system of the menace of un-American thought or action." He was referring to the case of two students of Crane Technical High School, Junior College, whose principal announced their suspension yesterday on charges of failing to "face the East" in tributes to America's soldiers who fell in the world war.

The case of the two men, Alfred Struve and Jacob Sachs, who, Principal W. J. Bartholomew said, "declared they acknowledged no government, would not stand for the national anthem and professed religious beliefs that are astounding," was referred to-day to James E. Armstrong, assistant superintendent of schools, for investigation.

Principal Bartholomew said that the youths appeared to have been tutored by radicals.

## DE VALERA FORCED TO REMOVE FLAG

Independent Ireland's Banner Is Taken From Motor.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 14.—A flag of the Irish republic was removed from the automobile of Eamon de Valera, leader of the Irish independence party, to-day by request of a party of former service men, headed by E. A. T. Kurtz.

De Valera's car had been parked near the Liberty Temple. On one side of the radiator it bore an American flag and on the other side a flag of the Irish independence party. Kurtz and twenty-five former service men who were on duty at the temple, asked the man in charge of the car to remove the party flag in view of the fact that the United States Government did not recognize the Irish republic. The flag was removed.

Mayor George L. Baker issued a statement saying use of the flag was objectionable and would not be permitted publicly during the remainder of De Valera's stay here.

## GOVERNOR JOINS "RED" WAR

Campbell of Arizona Will Go Limit in Extreming Them.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 14.—Gov. Campbell to-day joined Mesa Post of the American Legion in a declaration of war against the I. W. W. and other radicals who seek to undermine the constituted authority of this nation.

The Governor pledged "cooperation to the limit" with the legion in an effort to exterminate the radical and criminal element which threatens the law and order of State and nation.

## TRY A CASE OF Cheeca

Evans Beverage

FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHECCA EVANS ALE  
A Bracing Cold Weather Beverage  
APPLY TO NEW YORK CITY DEPOT  
1001 AVENUE AT 34th ST.  
TELEPHONE LONGACRE 775.

## I. W. W. LAID PLANS FOR A MASSACRE

Continued from First Page.

mer soldier, said the sound of the first shot and the assault on the hall were simultaneous, as much so as any human acts could be.

Mr. Cunningham questioned most of the prisoners during the day, having them brought one by one to his office. He announced in connection with his report of the confession that he would press for indictments at once, and that he could see nothing in the way of prompt retaliatory action against the radicals.

The statement from the "squalor" was said to have been complete in every detail, giving the originator of the plot, the names of the leaders and the extent which it was expected to reach. Although Mr. Cunningham had little to say beyond giving evident expression to satisfaction that he had reached the root of the matter, he said that the confession showed what has been commonly believed, that murder was plotted from the first.

The men whom Mr. Cunningham named as those of the county authorities will be charged with murder are T. O. Morgan, Eugene H. Barnett, Britt Smith, Roy Becker, Loren Roberts, Commodore Bland, J. H. Lamb, J. H. McInerney, a man named Faulkner and one other who was arrested last night.

Soon after Mr. Cunningham had let it be known he had gathered definite evidence of the existence of the plot, Capt. Lloyd Byrnest, a member of the American Legion, made an independent statement to the effect that one of the men arrested had "told the whole story."

In the identification of the radicals who were held to be most deeply concerned in the plot the officials are being assisted by Mike Sheehan, 60, who was in the I. W. W. hall during the firing on the soldiers.

Britt Smith, it was said, will also come to the aid of the county authorities when the proper time arrives. It is expected that the charges will be ready for filing in two days with Justice of the Peace Charles H. Hoes.

Lower Roberts, for whom the police have been searching since the shooting, voluntarily gave himself up to-day.

By the Associated Press.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 14.—American Legion men returned to-night from Clatskanie, a nearby logging town, with Arthur Osborne, a cook, who was shot twice through the shoulder by Luther Workman, a former soldier, who said Osborne threw a knife at him. The former service man had gone to Clatskanie in search of Industrial Workers of the World.

## SOLDIERS RAID I. W. W. HALL IN LOS ANGELES

Supposed Members Are Injured as Place Is Wrecked.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14.—Industrial Workers of the World headquarters at Germania Hall were raided by uniformed ex-service men armed with clubs to-night and the place wrecked after a melee in which several supposed members of the radical organization were injured. Two men were taken to the Receiving Hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Nine men were arrested and a quantity of alleged Red literature seized late to-day in two raids on radical headquarters. Police Captain John O'Meara, who conducted the raids, declared all members of the I. W. W. must leave town or go to jail.

O'Meara said the raids were the result of information that boys and girls of school age frequented these places and were being taught seditious and radical principles.

"Children of school age and particularly girls go there for books and pamphlets," O'Meara declared.

The two places raided were the Industrial Workers of the World headquarters and the People's Institute. The latter, according to O'Meara, is the educational bureau of the radical organizations in San Francisco.

## KANAWHA MINERS REFUSE TO WORK

Operators Fear Red Outbreak if Troops Go.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—Miners in the Blair, Milburn and Ramage districts of West Virginia, following announcement to-day that the troops were to be withdrawn from that region, openly rebelled against obedience to the strike recall order by announcing that they would not return to work.

According to the best information obtainable from West Virginia officials to-night, the towns of Milburn, Blair and Ramage are hotbeds of radicalism. "Reds" are said to have been spreading propaganda and preaching against returning to work to such an extent in these districts that practically all of the miners have been converted to the Bolshevik doctrine.

Members of the Kanawha Coal Operators' Association frankly admitted to-night that they feared trouble after the troops were withdrawn. One operator declared that there were 5,000 high powered rifles in the hands of the striking West Virginia miners at the present time.

Approximately 50 per cent. of the coal mines in the unindicted district of West Virginia were working to-day, but operators said the production of coal was small, as only a few coal diggers reported in each mine. Unless the officials of the United Mine Workers of America withdraw the spirit as well as the letter of the Government's mandate withdrawing the strike order many operators from western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois districts, in which 150,000 men are employed, will probably refuse to take part in the negotiations in Washington.

This was the statement made here to-day by an official of the Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators' Association.

According to announcements from headquarters of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, at Clearfield, the "dollar a day" fine will not be assessed by the coal operators on the miners who have been on a strike.

## END APPEARS NEAR IN THE COAL STRIFE

Continued from First Page.

where we need the benefit of cool, common counsel rather than of conflict. "There is a set of men anywhere that is in a position to bring to the consideration of the subject matter of mining a more comprehensive technical knowledge than the operators and miners themselves."

"Last September a convention of the United Mine Workers of America, representing the United States, adopted a set of demands which was presented in the form of demands upon the operators of the central competitive coal field. It is to be presumed that those demands represented the desires of the union miners throughout the country as a basis for the negotiation of a new wage scale."

"They were presented to the operators of the central competitive coal field and to those who knew what the conditions of the central competitive coal field were. Unfortunately a basis of agreement was not reached in the central competitive coal field. The probabilities are that no strike would have taken place either in that field or in the so-called outlying fields."

"The wage agreement arrived at in the central competitive coal field would undoubtedly have been taken as the basis for negotiating agreements in the other fields during the continuance of the strike. Unfortunately a basis of agreement was not arrived at between the miners and operators of the central competitive coal field."

"As a result of that failure strikes occurred not only in the central field, but in the other fields, where no demands had been made. The fact that demands had been made in the central field, but that they were not accepted, is a fact that the miners were not aware of at the time they were making demands."

"The United States Government as a means of protecting its people against the effects of a strike in the coal field, has taken the position that it has no desire to retain that maximum price at the figures set if it does an injustice to the miners or to anybody else; but it will not consent to an increase in the price of coal which is an injustice to the consuming public."

"I feel that these are matters that you should have in your minds when you proceed to the consideration of the question of coal. I presume that each of you, or at least some of you, will be prepared to hurl rocks at the other."

"I think we may just as well, for the sake of a future record, grant that the coal strike has been a failure, and get down to the real question of determining what is just and fair to the operators, what is just and fair to the public as a whole, and to do that I renew my suggestion that a committee be created of operators and miners, representative of each, to determine the basic wage rates in the respective districts. I shall be glad to hear from you on that subject."

Phil H. Penner, who said that he was opposed to the operators, replied to the Secretary. He said in part: "We have been prepared at any time to go to the present to try to reach a settlement."

"The first is the election of a wage scale committee of operators and miners representing each of the fields, and the second is the election of a committee to determine the basic rates within their respective districts, allowing the matter of detail to be worked out by the districts themselves."

"The second method would be concurrent with the first, and the concurrent conference with equal powers to arrive at adjustments."

"The third would be to follow the old procedure of having the central competitive coal field work out its adjustment and take that as a basis on which the other fields would proceed."

"To have a concurrent system of adjustment would mean that in each of these conferences the operators and miners would be going to do what would have difficulty in arriving at conclusions."

"By the old method the adjustment in the central competitive coal field would not under the existing circumstances carry an adjustment in the outlying field, and the same spirit of unrest would continue in those fields after the central field had adjusted its difficulties and until they themselves had arrived at an understanding."

"Consequently I desire to recommend to this conference that wage scale committees representative of all of the fields proceed to negotiate an adjustment."

"So long as your troubles are local in their character, as long as your disputes affect only a small part of the community there would be no general difficulty in hurrying you in the consideration of the questions involved. But when your dispute takes on the magnitude that affects the very social and industrial life of the entire country, then the people at large are justified in insisting that you shall come to a speedy determination."

Shows Plan Is Impossible.

"The conference or convention of the United Mine Workers demanded a thirty-hour week, a 60 per cent. increase and a number of other things. A thirty-hour week in the present industrial condition of the country and of the world is impossible."

"I realize that miners seldom have the opportunity of working an average of thirty hours a week throughout the year. In the present year their opportunities have been less than thirty hours a week—between twenty-nine and thirty. And the opportunity to work between twenty-nine and thirty hours a week has come to them on a maximum of forty-eight hours a week. If you make a maximum of thirty hours a week, then it means much less than thirty hours a week."

"There are three principal reasons for the large amount of broken time that miners have. One is the broken time of the accidents that occur in mining operations. A second is the seasonal demands for coal. The third is the matter of transportation, and to my mind it is the greatest of all."

"We have never had a sufficient amount of motive power and rolling stock to take care of our transportation business at the peak of the demand, as a consequence of which there has had to be developed a method of allotting cars, developed has been one of allotting in cars in mining operations the method developed has been one of allotting in proportion to the daily capacity of the mines. One can readily see where that leads to."

"Every operator is placed in the position where he must hire the largest number of men possible to maintain the largest daily capacity that he can in order to get a sufficient allotment of cars. There is no way in which we can overcome these things at this time. If you reduce the hours of labor to six a day there would still be the employer's incentive to hire more men than needed to fill his contracts."

"So I say to you in the beginning that a thirty-hour week is impossible, and in the interest of speed, in the interest of getting together, it ought to be eliminated."

Wage Demand Also Impossible.

"I want to say to you frankly also that a 60 per cent. increase is also an impossibility. A 60 per cent. increase will put the miners out of line with the other workers of the country."

"I want to say to you also that the standpoint taken by the operators heretofore is also an impossibility. Recognizing that the war is still in existence, that legally there is still a continuance of the war, that the contract you have made with the miners is still in existence, I still assert that the standpoint of the operators is an impossibility."

## Sure Relief

BELL-ANS  
FOR INDIGESTION  
6 BELL-ANS  
Hot water  
Sure Relief

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"The contract was entered into; the contract exists. If any great change is made in that contract toward increasing the cost of coal the people of the United States as a whole are the ones who will have to pay. And I want to say to you that the people of the United States are not Shylocks."

"They are not insisting upon the collection of the technical provisions of the bond who the conditions under which the bond was made have been materially changed and do not know what the ultimate figures will develop. So far as the figures in my possession are concerned they reveal this:

"That the cost of living on a family basis has increased somewhere between 73 and 75 per cent.; that the wages of the miners during the same period since 1914 have increased somewhere from 34 to 50 per cent. With the exception of a certain class of labor that have been increased 76 or 78 per cent. Notwithstanding the terms of the bond relief ought to be given to these miners on a basis of the justice of the situation."

Public Must Be Protected.

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## HOUSE BEATS PLAN TO END WALKOUTS

Continued from First Page.

declared all railroad strikes illegal. Its teeth were:

"It shall be unlawful for any group of employees to enter upon a strike before its controversy with the employer, common carrier or carriers has been submitted to the board and until the board has made a finding thereon. If the employer, common carrier or carriers conform to the findings of the board, the right of such group or groups thereafter to strike in order to obtain their demands in issue in the controversy thus decided by the board is hereby prohibited and such act shall be unlawful."

Mr. Webster proposed only one arbitration board and gave the courts power to enforce its findings. He would write into the bill the Supreme Court decision in the Danbury hatters case, which held that private property of the workers could be taken for damages of strikers incurred during strikes. Likewise he provided that employees could sue the railroads for any lockouts or violations of the award.

The Interstate Commerce Committee plan which that committee should be considered by one adjustment board and then in case of no decision the matter would go to an appeal board. No provision was included to prevent strikes, but both sides were allowed to sue for damages from strikes and lockouts.

"Throw Rascals Out" Is Demand.

Running through all the debate was the demand that organized labor purge itself of radicals and revolutionists, and the assertion that the labor cause has lost much public support because of its unwarranted demands and unjustifiable strikes in the last few months. The bill was expressed that the rank and file of American labor is being misled and that every effort should be made to put conservative and real American leaders into the saddle.

Chairman Eech (W. Va.) of the Interstate Commerce Committee denied charges made recently by railway labor heads issued through the Plumb Plan League, saying:

"There is not a bit of truth that Wall Street or any railroad executives wrote or suggested the labor provisions. No influence outside of the committee could have secured a single title or phrase of the bill."

Leading supporters of the Webster anti-strike provisions, although some suggested slight modifications, were "Uncle Joe" Cannon (Ill.), Representative Snell (N. Y.), Representative Newton (Minn.), Representative Steele (Pa.) and Representative Fess (Ohio).

"I am not a bit of a labor dispute," Mr. Cannon said, "strikes should be made unlawful. Let us have law, let us have mediation; but have the courts enforce the findings of mediation boards. Let us have a law that will hold the labor leaders that they must raise hell to hold their jobs."

"I approve the Webster plan, except that I doubt if the board should be allowed to take private property of the workers as damages," said Mr. Snell. "But all unions should be made to obey the law."

None Greater Than Government.

Mr. Fess held that honest labor could not be allowed to laws against strikes during night. Amendments, were (Ohio) declared that strikes could not be prevented Mr. Fess asked:

"Does that mean that any group of men is greater than the Government itself? I cannot believe that at this time is ever coming to this country."

Mr. Steele asserted that the public is entitled to greater protection against strikes and that Congress ought to give that protection.

During the debate Representative Burke (Pa.), who holds a card in the Order of Railway Conductors, made the threat that the Webster amendment would tie up the roads completely in sixty days, indicating that a general strike would follow.

"The Webster amendment," he said, "places the chains of slavery upon railway employees. The Anderson substitute will be acceptable."

Representative Garland (Pa.), also a union labor member, replied that a general strike in this country was impossible. "With proper leaders," he said, "there will be no railroad strikes."

Republican Leader Mondell said: "The Webster plan is wholly indefensible. I believe the amendment is perfectly bewildering. It is high time the interests of the public were safeguarded, and I believe this can be done better by the committee plan."

All local union officials concede that the interests of the public were safeguarded, and I believe this can be done better by the committee plan."

Mr. Cannon said that the bill would not be a law for it. I will never agree that the little home of a laboring man in Missouri shall be seized and his wife and children turned out to grass because of the offense of a man in another State. The Webster amendment is inhuman, nonsensical and unconstitutional."

The present industrial strife throughout the country, Mr. Cannon (Minn.), independent, said is almost a return to the stone age, "when men ran around in sheepskin petticoats trying to beat out the brains of those who disagreed with them." He predicted the public would soon settle all disputes through boards on which labor and capital are not represented.

Cider Takes Big Boom.

PORTSMOUTH, N. Y., Nov. 14.—More than a million dollars has been paid for cider apples in Dutchess and Ulster counties this fall. Out of town buyers sent \$40,000 to one local bank alone. There is an extraordinary demand for cider due to the elimination of all other alcoholic or near alcoholic drinks.

RAIL CONFERENCE NEAR END.

Working Conditions for Employees Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Conference representing the Railroad Administration and heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods on the latter's demands for revision of employees' working conditions appeared confident to-night they could complete their work to-morrow.

To-day's session, the fifth, was said to have developed no difficulties of importance. Changes in the question of time and a half for overtime of trainmen in road service, which remains unsettled.

Minor differences, Railroad Administration officials said, have been practically disposed of and tentative conclusions have been reached on most of the more important issues. These same officials, however, admitted that not infrequently such conferences smooth running machinery suddenly has gone awry, but they anticipated nothing of the sort in the present session.

## DO YOU DRINK WATER?

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POLAND WATER

AMERICA'S LEADING NATURAL TABLE AND MEDICINAL WATER FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

Prescribed by foremost physicians throughout the world

HIRAM RICKER & SONS, INC.

South Poland, Maine.  
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